



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



*Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates*

## PLANTED TROUT IN THE PLATTE DRAINAGE

In view of the confusion in the distribution of trout, brought about by trout-planting, it is worth while to place on record the following notes by Ralph Montagu of Oroville, California.

In 1887 there were no trout in the Big and Little Laramie, or other tributaries of the North Platte, though a few years earlier trout had been planted in some of the headwaters. In 1888 Mr. Montagu planted trout in the Little Laramie at the foot of Sheep Mountain. At that time fish were found several miles higher up. In 1890, however, plenty were found about Sheep Mountain, and in 1899, both the Big and Little Laramie were thoroughly stocked, as was also the Platte from Fort Steele westward. Of the species found, the Eastern Brook Trout was most abundant. The Shasta Rainbow (*Salmo shasta*) was planted in the nineties when it seemed to crowd out the older stock, to be in turn crowded out by the Eastern Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). There was a narrow strip extending into Montana which for some reason had no trout.

DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
*Stanford University, Calif.*